

# The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements—\$1 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1850.

NO. 14.

## CORN DRILL.

THE subscriber has invented a CORN PLANTER or DRILL, which, he believes, will do the work better than it can be done by hand, and for which he intends to apply for a Patent. All those who feel an interest in the improvement of Agriculture and Agricultural Implements, are respectfully requested to call and examine the article, and spend their opinion on its merits.

SAUEL WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Jan. 21.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., that an assessment of SIX PER CENT. has this day been laid on the premium notes of said Company, by the Board, which amount is directed to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company according to the charter and by-laws. By order of the Board, A. G. MILLER, Secy.

January 10, 1850.

## D. MC CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the southwest corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Connaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions. He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 3.

## REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

has removed his Office to the building

opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecott's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Beluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., "D. Horner," "C. P. Knauth, D. D., "C. A. Cowgill," "Prof. M. Jacobs," "D. Gibbert," "H. L. Baugher," Prof. Stoeber, "W. M. Reynolds." Gettysburg, July 3.

## NEW HARDWARE AND GROCERY STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store, in Gettysburg, at "M. Clellan's Corner" where can be found a general assortment of every thing in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives; in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS, and a large, full, and general assortment of Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware, all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes for strict attention to the wants of the community to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17.

## FORBIDDEN NOT The very Great BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low prices. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at Kurtz's Cheap Store. FRENCH MERINOES, all styles, figured Delaines, at 12 1/2, 14 and 25 cts. a yard; and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 34 and 44 cts. a yard; super black Alpaca at 20, 25 and 34 cts. a yard.

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS at prices varying from \$3 to \$7.50; colored and black Dress SILKS, very cheap; also Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c. &c. Together with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, YESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. &c. We close as we began, with the word—come and see! and significant motto—that if you want bargains, forget not the Cheap and New Store.

KURTZ'S.

Dec. 24.

## A Stray Heifer

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Mendon township, Adams county, some time ago. She is a red brandle, white face and some white on the head—no horns—about three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN BEAMER.

Jan. 21.

## GROCERIES.

JUST arrived at Gettysburg, Pa., a large quantity of Choice and New Goods, at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

## Poetry.

### THE FIRESIDE.

Out 'mid the din of earth,  
And the jarring notes of men;  
Where commerce rules in the busy mart,  
And weldeth her wizard pen,  
'Tis a dusty road—but the joyous tread  
Brings music out, we wot:  
For there—ah, there—how it gleams ahead—  
The light of the hearth is seen.

Out 'mid the sons of toil,  
Till the sunset hour is near;  
Our heart is bold and our voice strong,  
For we work for the loved and dear,  
And the cottage door shall be opened wide  
By the wife and child, we wot:  
When plume and banner are laid aside,  
And the light of the hearth is seen.

Our fireside is bliss'd—there's a spell!  
Which holds our spirit there;  
And how like the clime of a vespers bell  
Goes upward and the evening prayer,  
Earth! art thou but a sandy waste,  
What about that patch of green?  
Where love sits empress of every heart,  
And the light of the hearth is seen?

## Miscellaneous.

### ONE THING AT A TIME.

Step among your neighbors, reader, and see whether those of them who have got along smoothly, and accumulated property, and gained a good name, have not been men who bent themselves to one single branch of business—who brought all their powers to bear upon one point, and built on one foundation. It must be so.

Go out in spring, when the sun is yet far distant, and you can scarcely feel the influence of his beams, scattered as they are over the wide face of creation; but collect those beams to a focus, and they kindle up a flame in an instant. So the man that squanders his talents and his strength on many things, will fail to make an impression with either; but let him draw them to a point—let him strike at a single object, and it will yield before him.

*The Mother.*—A writer beautifully remarks, that a man's mother is the representative of his maker.—Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barrier between her and her son. While his mother lives, he will have one friend on earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrows, and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair. Her affection flows from a pure fountain, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

*Be Firm.*—The wind and the waves may beat against a rock, planted in a troubled sea, but it remains unmoved. Be you like that rock, young man. Vice may entice, and the song and the cup may invite. Beware—stand firmly at your post. There is glory in the thought that you have resisted temptation and conquered. Your bright example will be to the world what the light house is to the mariner upon the sea shore. It will guide hundreds to the port of virtue and safety.

"When thou doest good, do it because it is good, not because men esteem it: when thou avoidest evil, flee it because it is evil, not because men speak against it; be honest for the love of honesty, and thou shalt be uniformly so; he that doeth it without principle is wavering. Say not unto thyself, Behold truth breedeth hatred, and I will avoid it; dissimulation raiseth friends, and I will follow it. Are not the enemies made by truth better than the friends obtained by flattery?"

The heart of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth, fruits, herbage, and flowers; the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand, which swallows with greediness the showers that fall, but buries them in her bosom, and produceth nothing.

*Homily against Spitting.*—On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Beecher, in a sermon, in the new church in Orange street, Brooklyn, inveighed severely against the filthy practice of spitting in churches. He said men had a right to snuff, and smoke, and chew as much as they pleased at home, but they had no right to introduce such profanity into the church, destroying the carpets, and showing disrespect to the house of God. What would they think of him if he chewed in the pulpit and spat from it. They had just as little right to do so.—Pittsburg Gazette.

*Tropical Delicacies.*—On the last trip of the steamer Caddo a passenger at the dinner table inquired—

"Water, have you any tropical delicacies?"

"I don't understand French, sir, but I'll speak to the steward."

The steward brought a supply of hot potatoes.—Delto.

A fire-proof safe is now made for children by immersion in phosphate of magnesia. It will ignite by contact with flame, but the fire will not spread. It goes out immediately.

A man should no more make his home a prison than a woman should her virtue. To speak too much of either renders them inestimable.

## OPUM.

This drug is the juice which exudes from incisions made in the heads of ripe poppies, and rendered concrete by exposure to the sun. The best opium comes from Turkey, the East India kind is not so good. Good opium is hard when cold, but becomes soft when worked in the hands. It has a strong offensive smell, and is very bitter to taste; proof spirit digested upon opium, forms *laudanum*. Opium has been long known as a deadly and dangerous narcotic; it has been supposed that the soporific effects of opium depended on morphia; but in 100 parts of the best Turkish opium, only 7 per cent. of morphia can be extracted; but morphia is not more poisonous than opium. Use believes that the deleterious activity of opium is due to its union of an oleate or margarate of narcotine with morphia.

Opium is a slow and rapid poison.—People can accustom themselves to it, and be able to eat as much as might destroy the lives of three or four at one dose, who were unaccustomed to it. Opium drunkenness is a horrible vice of the Turks and Chinese. Its drunken dreams are pleasing but they reveal terrible results. The habit of opium eating is perhaps the most dangerous of all others—the most alluring—the most difficult to break up.

It is said that a great increase in the consumption of opium has taken place in America, especially in the Eastern States, within the past seven years, and its votaries are found principally among our women. It is a vice which should be frowned down by every person—it is a drunkenness more deadly and vicious than that of spirits in any shape.

*A Smart Old Lady.*—In the town of Williamsburg, Mass., resides Mrs. Aaron Warner, a lady seventy-five years of age. During the summer and autumn of 1848, she spun one hundred runs of woollen yarn; doubled and twisted forty-five runs of it; knit seventy-six pair of men's seamed socks, and wove sixty yards of rag carpeting, besides doing the ordinary house-work for her family. The past summer, she made four hundred weight of most excellent cheese; wove more than twenty-five yards of flannel; spun and doubled and twisted yarn for sixty pairs of men's socks, besides doing many other kinds of work. She is a perfect pattern of order, neatness and industry, and furnishes an example that all young ladies would do well to imitate.

*The Union.*—It is stated in a letter in one of the journals, that Dr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent lecture in Washington, a few evenings since, in the course of which he gave a glowing eulogy upon the value of the Union, and wound up by the exclamation, "God bless the arm that shall be raised to remove the first stone of this glorious Union!" For nearly five minutes the building shook with the plaudits of his audience, and for a while it seemed as if his lecture must there end. Near him was Mr. Colcock, of S. Carolina, who disgraced himself by an inflammatory dissolution speech during the early efforts to organize the House. And while the cheek of almost every other person glowed with enthusiasm and approbation at the sentiment so eloquently uttered by Dr. Bethune, his alone paled with confusion and fear.—Boston Jour.

*Kentucky and the Union.*—In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 15th ult., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested, to cause a suitable block of native marble to be conveyed to Washington city, to take its proper place in the monument now being erected to the memory of the Father of his Country, and that the following words be engraved thereon: "Under the auspices of Heaven and the principles of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

A remarkable river called the Wacissa has been discovered in Florida. It takes its rise from springs of immense volume; runs in a stream as large as the Potomac or James for miles, and then disappears in a subterranean channel, and is no more seen.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes, that some of their ancient ointments, preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum in Alnwick, still retains a very powerful odor, though it must be between 2000 and 3000 years old.

*Decreas of Sunday Travel.*—In a recent circular of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, it is stated that more than forty Railway Companies now stop their cars on the Sabbath, and that on more than 2000 miles of railroad the men employed enjoy the rest and privileges appropriate to that day.

"A Lawyer," said Lord Brougham, in a famous speech, a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself.

## AFFECTED DEAFNESS.

A stranger dismounted at the door of the Hotel, and gave his horse to an officious waiter. The bar-keeper opened his register to take his name.

"You are right," said he, "a single room would be more agreeable," and he walked into the supper room to which the crowd of boarders were passing. The bar-keeper ran after him, screaming in his ear—

"What name did you say?"

"Thank you," said he, "I can find the way; don't put yourself to any trouble."

On his return to the bar-room, a waiter took up his saddle-bags, and told the deaf gentleman he would show him to his chamber.

"My friend, who will spend the evening with me, prefers plain sherry," said he.—"You may send up a bottle, and a few cigars."

"I did not," said the bar-keeper, "exactly understand your name."

"I think a little ice would improve the wine," was the answer. "And now I think of it, you may put the bottle in a wine-cooler." His friend now joined him, and they walked to his room together. The deaf lodger patronized the house to the extent of another bottle before he slept. The waiter, who brought it up, ventured once more to inquire his name.

"Nothing more," said he, "except a slice of cold ham, a pickle, and a little bread and cheese." The next morning after breakfast when the stranger's horse was at the door, he asked for his bill. He was told it was six dollars and three quarters.

"You are very kind, I had expected to pay you; but if this is your custom, to charge nothing for the first visit, you shall not lose by it—all my friends in Springfield will certainly give you at least one call when they come into this city—good morning."

"I would thank you to pay your bill before you go," screamed the bar-keeper.

"I am obliged to you," said the deaf gentleman. "I can put them on;" and he took up his saddle-bags and departed. As he mounted, the bystanders began to laugh immoderately at the awkward embarrassment which afflicted the bar-keeper, who was in despair, while he bawled after the delinquent who continued bowing, and repeating his assurances, that he would certainly remember the accommodations, civility, and liberality of the house, and recommend it to all his friends who might pass through the city. The gentleman who so well affected deafness won the wager he had staked on the success of his scheme, and paid his bill the next time he visited the city.

A correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, writing from Washington on Christmas, and referring to the social union of opposing parties, remarks as follows:

"How men of opposite opinions can thus mix in the festive hour, appears a mystery to their distant constituents, many of whom, with the great Dr. Johnson, suppose that a man to be sincere in his principles must hate those who differ from him. An amusing instance of this once occurred in the gallery of the Senate. A farmer from Vermont, and an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Clay, visited Washington, and as he stood watching his idol, he saw the latter accept a pinch of snuff and enter into cordial conversation with another Senator. 'Who is that fox-like man that Mr. Clay is speaking to?' asked the Vermont of another spectator. 'Why that man is Mr. Van Buren.' 'What!' exclaimed the Green Mountain man, 'Mr. Clay speak to that Van Buren?' He could scarcely believe his senses, and muttering something about the deception of political men, indignantly left the gallery."

In speculating times it used to be customary for those who had bought lands in Maine to send some person up to their location as an explorer, to give them an estimate of their value. As these explorers were frequently paid in proportion to the satisfaction which their estimate gave the employer, this system gave rise to considerable of the extravagance of the times. One man, however, who was frequently engaged for this purpose, always made an examination and gave an honest estimate. His name was Morgan. He has since been president of a bank in Florida, and has now I believe gone to California. His only failing was an impediment in his speech.

At one time a company of speculators, who had purchased an exorbitant price a small lot of land, employed him to go and examine it. On his return, a few days after, he entered the dining-room of the Bangor house, while his employers were at dinner.

"Well, Mr. Morgan," said one of them eagerly, "I suppose you found that good settling land?"

"Yes, sir," said he, "it is a fine lot of land, but I am sorry to say it is not yours."

A urechin remarked that the principal branch of education in his school was the *willow branch*, the teacher having tied up a whole tree.

*African Board of Foreign Missions.*—The Missionary Herald for January, contains the usual annual review of the different missions sustained by the American Board, all of which appear to be in a flourishing condition. The following extract will give a summary view of the extent of the operations of the Board at the present time.

The Board has under its care twenty-five missions, embracing one hundred and three stations, one hundred and fifty-eight ordained missionaries, nine of them being also physicians, five licensed preachers, seven physicians not ordained, twenty-four other male, and two hundred and eight female assistant missionaries; making four hundred and two laborers who have been sent forth from this country. Associated with these are thirty native preachers, and one hundred other native helpers; consequently the whole number of persons, in connection with the mission is five hundred and thirty-two.

The number of churches organized and watched over by these different missions, is eighty-seven, and one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine hopeful disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ have been reported, within the last year, as having been received into Christian fellowship; making the present number of communicants twenty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-seven.

The educational department embraces seven seminaries for the training of native preachers and teachers, in which there are three hundred and forty-nine scholars; twenty-four other boarding schools, in which there are seven hundred and twenty-six pupils; also three hundred and five free schools, in which nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five children are taught, making the whole number, directly or indirectly, under the instruction of the missionaries, ten thousand four hundred and thirty.—The common schools at the Sandwich Islands, as they are wholly supported by the natives, are not included in this estimate; though they owe their existence to the Board, and are still dependent for their prosperity and success upon the co-operation of the missionaries.

The present number of printing establishments is twelve; connected with which there are seven type and stereotype foundries, and fonts of type for printing in nearly thirty languages.—During the past year 26,061,118 pages are reported as having been printed, making the whole number of pages, from the commencement of the missions, 752,512,318.

*Onto.—Message of Governor Ford.*—Gov. Ford's message appears in the Columbus Statesman of the 15th. On the vexed question of Slavery, he thus descants:

"That Congress has the power to prohibit slavery from being introduced into the territories of the United States, where it does not now exist, there can be no rational doubt. I would therefore recommend the passage of resolutions pressing upon our delegation in Congress the propriety and necessity of passing an ordinance forever excluding slavery from every foot of territory owned by the United States, before any portion thereof shall be organized and admitted as a State.

"I would also invite your attention to the subject of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. That there should be even tolerated at, or near the capital of this boasted free republic, a system of traffic in human flesh and blood—a system so revolting that it cannot be permitted within the borders of the slave States themselves—is a blot and a stigma upon our national escutcheon, and ought forthwith to be wiped out. I would therefore recommend the passage of resolutions requesting our delegation to use their exertions and influence to have the slave-trade in the District of Columbia immediately abolished."

The finances of the State are represented as most favorable, the receipts in 1849 being \$2,511,119.37, and the out payments \$2,175,581.61. During the year 1849-50 25 of bonds were cancelled, leaving a balance of \$173,365.16 applicable to the extinguishment of the State debt. The receipts from lands and public works was, however, \$12,580.87 less than in the previous year.

The present militia system is declared so to be a failure that it would be difficult to find in any portion of the State sufficient force to suppress disorder.

*Homestead Exemption.*—During the last few months, bills have passed as follows:—Maine exempts a Homestead to the value of \$200, and in the absence of a Homestead personal property to that amount. Vermont exempts a Homestead to the value of \$500; Iowa and Minnesota, 40 acres of land, or a lot; California, 230 acres of land, or a lot worth \$2000; Deseret, it is said, secures a home to every family. Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut had previously enacted similar laws.

*The Old Tree.*—There is an oak on the domain of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, which is believed to be 1000 years old. Its trunk measures 50 feet in circumference.

## A SOUTH SEA ADVENTURE.

The Polynesian of August 23, a paper issued at the Sandwich Islands, tells the following story, which seems like a bit of romance, and is yet pretty well authenticated:

"The American whale ship Washington, which arrived here on the 13th inst. reports the whale ship Christopher Mitchell, at Paita, under the following circumstances:—The M. had touched at Paita, for the purpose of putting ashore letters for home, and again left for the cruising ground; but on the second or third night out, when the watch was called, one of the crew was discovered to be a young girl, instead of a fair-haired boy, which created no little excitement on board, and caused the captain to put back again to Paita to land his female sailor, to seek some more congenial way to earn a livelihood than using a tar bucket and mauling spike. Her story before the American Consul was as follows:

"She is a native of Rochester, New York; was seduced, like thousands of others, from her home, by a villain who promised to make her his lawful wife, but who abandoned her in a short time, and absconded to parts unknown. Returning to her parental roof, she was met with bitter scorn, and driven from her home. Too proud to ask assistance from strangers, and not so far lost to virtue as to think of subsisting by the only means which might now seem left to her, she put on male attire, and for two months earned a living by driving a horse on the canal. Tired of this, she determined to go to sea—first engaged as a cabin boy at \$1 per month—but was told by the shipping master that she could make more by a whaling voyage, and consequently proceeded to Nantucket to look for a ship. It was with some difficulty that she obtained a berth, her young and delicate appearance being much against her. One of the ship-owners, at a place where she applied, at last became so much pleased with, as he expressed, 'the good face of the boy,' that he persuaded the captain of the M. to take her on board. She performed her duty faithfully for the seven months previous to her discovery, never shrinking from going aloft, even in the worst weather or the darkest night. She also pulled her oar twice in pursuit of whales, but the boat in which she belonged had never been fast to one of the monsters, or perhaps her courage might have failed her.

"She was a general favorite on board, never mixing with the crew any more than was absolutely necessary. Her quiet, inoffensive behavior had also very much prepossessed the captain and his officers in her favor. When summoned into the captain's presence, immediately after the discovery, she made a full and voluntary confession, whereupon she was taken into the cabin; a state room set apart for her use, and every attention shown her that could be extended to a female on board ship. When landed at Paita, the excitement and fatigue had somewhat overpowered her, but in one or two days she was quite well, and much elated with the prospect of soon reaching home in a vessel about to sail. Only once, previous to her final discovery, did she run any risk of being exposed: but on the occasion alluded to, by suddenly working in a more bungling manner, she escaped detection. The cause of attention being drawn toward her on the above occasion, was the quickness with which she plied her needle, being more than a match for the other sailors in that respect. The fact of her being on board and doing her duty well, cannot be denied. Her name is Miss Ann Johnson, and her age nineteen years."

*Agony of the Murderer.*—Some years since a most horrible murder was committed in one of the New England States. The murderer was tried, convicted and hanged. In his last address to the people assembled to see his execution, he said: "That after he had committed the murder, he stood musing on the dead and mangled body lying before him. It was night, and he was alone in the house. A pitchpine knot was burning on the fireplace, and enlightened every part of the room. As he stood gazing upon his victim, he heard the flapping of a great pair of wings, just behind him, and turning round saw the grim and malignant visage of the enemy of souls, standing near him, and regarding him with fiery eyes, and a countenance expressing a most sneering fiendish triumph. He desired to die to be rid of that horrible visage, which continually haunted his imagination.—Poor man! he will probably look on that same visage through all eternity!—Uncle Sam.

*Spirit of Imitation.*—The American negroes are remarkable for the pertinacity with which they mimic the dress, actions and manners of the whites. Even in their funeral courtesies the spirit of imitation is preserved. An epitaph on a negro baby at Savannah, commences, "Sweet blighted life!"

Choose a wife as you would a farm—not for showy buildings and fences, but for intrinsic goodness of soil.



## Congress.

IN SENATE—August 29.

## The Slavery Question—Mr. Clay's Proposition to Compromise.

the whole question of Slavery, and spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to submit to the consideration of this body. Taken altogether, in combination, they propose an amicable arrangement of all questions in controversy between the free and the slave States, growing out of the subject of slavery. It is not my intention, Mr. President, at this time, to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of these resolutions, taken separately, or the whole of them combined together, as composing a system of measures; but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution, with the purpose, chiefly, of exposing it fairly and fully before the Senate, and before the country; and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion, some general observations upon the state of the country and the condition of the question to which the resolutions relate. Whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senate—as I most ardently hope they may; as I most sincerely believe they ought—I trust that at least some portion of the long time which I have devoted, with care and deliberation, to the preparation of these resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of compromise and harmony, will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition embraced in these resolutions. The resolutions, sir, are all preceded by a short preamble, to which, of course, I attach no very great importance. The preamble and first resolution are as follows:

It being desirable, for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, rising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable and just basis, therefore

1st. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

Mr. President, it must be acknowledged that there has been some irregularity in the movements which have terminated in the adoption of a constitution by California, and in the expression of her wish—not yet formally communicated to Congress, it is true, but which may be anticipated in a few days—to be admitted into the Union as a State. There has been some irregularity in the manner in which they have framed that constitution. It was not preceded by any act of Congress authorizing the convention and designating the boundaries of the proposed State, according to all the early practice of this Government, according to all the cases of the admission of new States into this Union, which occurred prior, I think, to that of Michigan. Michigan, if I am not mistaken, was the first State which, unbidden, unauthorized by any previous act of Congress, undertook, to form for herself a constitution, and to knock at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. I recollect that at the time when Michigan thus presented herself, I was opposed, in consequence of that deviation from the early practice of the Government, to the admission. The majority determined otherwise, and it must be, in candor, admitted by all men, that California has much more reason to do what she has done, unaided and unauthorized by a previous act of Congress, than Michigan had to do what she did.

Sir, notwithstanding the irregularity of the admission of Michigan into the Union, it has been a happy event. She forms now one of the bright stars of this glorious Confederacy. She has sent here to mingle in our councils Senators and Representatives—men eminently distinguished, with whom we may all associate with pride, with pleasure, and with satisfaction. And I trust that if California—irregular as her previous action may have been, in the adoption of a constitution, but more justifiable than was the action of Michigan—if she also shall be admitted, as is proposed by this first resolution, with suitable limits, that she too will make her contribution of wisdom, of patriotism, and of good feeling to this body, in order to conduct the affairs of this great and boundless empire.

The resolution proposes her admission when she applies for it. There is no intention on my part to anticipate such an application, but I thought it right to present this resolution as a part of the general plan which I propose for the adjustment of these unhappy difficulties. The second resolution, sir, is as follows:

2d. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territories acquired by the U. States from the republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

This resolution, sir, proposes, in the first instance, a declaration of two truths—one of law and the other of fact. The truth which it declares is, that California herself has met in convention, and by a unanimous vote, embracing in that body slaveholders from the State of Mississippi, as well as from other parts, who concurred in the resolution—that California by a unanimous vote has declared against the introduction of slavery into her territory.

The next truth which the resolution asserts, is, that slavery is not likely to be introduced into any portion of that territory. That is a matter of fact, and all the evidence upon which the fact rests is perhaps as accessible to other Senators as it is to me; but I must say that from all I have heard or read, from the testimony of all the witnesses I have seen and conversed with, from all that has transpired and is transpiring, I do believe that not within one foot of the territory acquired by us from Mexico will slavery ever be planted, and I believe it could not be done even by the force and power of public authority.

Sir, facts are daily occurring to justify me in this opinion. Sir, what has occurred? And upon that subject, and indeed upon this whole subject, I invite Senators from the free States, especially to consider what has occurred even since the last session—even since the commencement of this session—since they left their respective constituencies without an opportunity of consulting with them upon that great and momentous fact—the fact that California herself, of which it was asserted and predicted that she never would establish slavery within her limits when she came to be admitted as a State—that California herself, embracing of all other portions of the country acquired by us from Mexico, that country into which it would have been most likely that slavery should have been

introduced, that California herself has met in convention, and by a unanimous vote, embracing in that body slaveholders from the State of Mississippi, as well as from other parts, who concurred in the resolution—that California by a unanimous vote has declared against the introduction of slavery into her territory.

Sir, the latter part of that resolution asserts that it is the duty of Congress to establish appropriate territorial governments within all the territory acquired from Mexico, exclusive of California, not embracing in the acts by which these governments shall be constituted either a prohibition or an admission of slavery.

Sir, much as I am disposed to defer to high authority; anxious as I really am to find myself in a position that would enable me to cooperate heartily with the other departments of the Government in conducting the affairs of this great people, I must say that I cannot, without a declaration of duty, consent to an abandonment of them without government, leaving them to all those scenes of disorder, confusion, and anarchy which I apprehend, in respect of some of them, there is too much reason to anticipate will arise. It is the duty, the solemn duty, of Congress to legislate for their government if they call, and at all events to legislate for them, and to give them the benefit of law, order, and security.

The next resolutions are the third and fourth, which, having an immediate connexion with each other, should be read and considered together. They are as follows:

3d. Resolved, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence, with that line eastwardly, and so continuing, in the same direction, to the line established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th. Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the U. States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the U. States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State, to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of \$—, in consideration of the said duties, so pledged, having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thereupon become payable to the U. States; and upon the condition, also, that the said State of Texas shall, by solemn and authentic act of her legislature or of a convention, relinquish to the U. States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Mr. Clay said, he did not intend to go into the complex question as to what were the true limits of Texas. His opinion was that Texas was not a good title to any portion of what is called New Mexico. But he was free to admit that, looking at the ground which her Senators assumed, the law of Texas of 1836, the treaty with Santa Anna, and so on—looking at all these facts, but not yielding to them all the force which the gentleman claimed for them, he must say there was a plausibility in the claim which she sets up. He proposed, then, that whether the Nueces or the Bravo is or is not the boundary of Texas, that her western limit shall be on the Rio del Norte from its mouth to the southern border of New Mexico. He proposed, also, in connection with this session of the question of boundary, that Congress shall pay the debts of Texas for the liquidation of which the duties on foreign goods imported into Texas were pledged prior to the annexation.

After some remarks relative to the circumstances connected with the construction of these rights by Texas, Mr. Clay said, in his humble opinion, if there was honor, justice or truth, we owe to the creditors of Texas the duty of reimbursing them for money loaned upon the pledge of those revenues, which were cut off by annexation. He proposed, also, that Texas should, for the consideration mentioned, relinquish any claim she may have to any portion of New Mexico. He was willing to give something for even an imperfect claim of this kind, for the sake of peace.

Mr. Clay then submitted the 5th and 6th resolutions, as follows:

5. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State; without the consent of the people of the District; and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the district the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the district, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the District of Columbia.

The first of these resolutions, continued Mr. Clay, simply asserted that slavery ought not to be abolished in the Federal District, except on the conditions named. The sixth resolution expressed the expediency of prohibiting the slave trade in the district. He did not mean to interfere with the sale of slaves from one family to another in the District of Columbia. The slave trade which he proposed to prohibit, was that which Randolph, forty years ago, pronounced an abomination. It was a mistake, he thought, to say that the North, if they supposed that the people of the South generally looked upon the regular slave trade as a necessary evil, and that they were not prepared to do without it.

The slave dealer was frequently excluded from association with the respectable and worthy in the South. He proposed that the slave trader should go to other ports to pursue his calling; that he should not be permitted to erect his prisons here and put on his chains, and sometimes shoot the feelings by their means of unprincipled beings through our streets and avenues. Neither should they bring them here. There was no necessity for it, and it ought to be prohibited.

The 7th resolution said Mr. Clay related to a matter now under discussion in the Senate, and he would refrain from any general remarks upon it. It was as follows:

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirements of the Constitution, for the restoration and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or territory of the U. States.

The 8th and last resolution, Mr. Clay remarked, provided that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in Slaves between the States. It was as follows:

8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in Slaves between the slave-holding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one State to another, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

It was obvious, said Mr. Clay, that no legislation was intended as a consequence of the resolution, it merely asserted a truth. He had thought that in looking at this whole subject, it was fit and proper to resort to great and fundamental principles—keep them before the mind—that they might not violate them. These resolutions involved no sacrifice of any principle—they were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and concession—a collection not of matters of principle, but matters of feeling, merely.

He thought, in view of all the circumstances, a more liberal concession might be expected from the free States than could be asked of the South, and truly, with gentlemen from the North, this question was an abstraction—while with the people of the South it was a principle

involving their property, and, as a large portion of them believed, their prosperity and peace. The North, too, was numerically more powerful; and greatness and magnanimity should always go together.

Mr. Clay concluded with a most eloquent and forcible appeal to the feelings of the country, and to the sense of justice of the Union.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Clay exhibited a sacred relic—a piece of the coffin of Washington—which he said was presented to him this morning, and submitted some thrilling observations relative to the distinguished dead, and the spirit which he—if upon the stage of action—would urge in the settlement of the momentous question under discussion.

A debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Foote, Clay, Mason, Davis, of Miss. Rusk, Berrien, Downs, Butler and Cass partook. The Southern members did not appear to like the compromise, and among other things, Mr. Davis, of Miss. said he never would consent to any compromise, except that which extends the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. He also threw out a reflection upon the course of Mr. Clay as a Senator from a Slave State. Mr. Clay, replied briefly, by saying, in answer to the reflections cast by the Senators from Virginia and Mississippi, (Mason and Davis,) I tell these gentlemen that I know my duties, and I mean to express my opinions fearlessly of all mankind. Coming from a Slave State, as I do, no earthly power can ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery, either North or South of the line of the Missouri compromise. No, Sir!

This sentiment was expressed with a solemnity and emphasis which seemed to electrify the Chamber, and was answered, from the galleries, with marked demonstrations of applause, the presiding officer with difficulty suppressed. After some further discussion, the subject was made the special order for Tuesday next.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

## GETTYSBURG.

Monday, February 4, 1850.

The appointment of A. L. Russell, Esq., as Secretary of the Commonwealth, appears to give very general satisfaction. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a citizen of Bedford county, until appointed Deputy Secretary. He is a grandson of the late Alexander Russell, Esq., of this borough. He is a man of talent, industry and integrity, of pleasing manners, and a very clever fellow.

## Plank Road Meeting.

In our paper to-day is a call for a meeting to adopt measures to have a PLANK ROAD from Gettysburg to York. We hope it will be very generally attended. This new species of Road is becoming very popular in different parts of the country, from its comparative cheapness and its advantages for travel. Something of the kind is needed here, as we are nearly deprived of travel, and trade by the rail-roads which pass us on all sides. If we cannot have a Rail-road, let us have an excellent substitute—a PLANK ROAD.

## Mr. Clay's Compromise.

In the preceding columns will be found the compromise Proposition of Mr. Clay on the subject of Slavery, together with a sketch of his remarks. This movement, says the National Intelligencer, will not fail to attract the reader's attention. Coming from Mr. CLAY, whether we regard his standing in the estimation of his countrymen, or the laudable motive which has induced him to bring forward his plan for reconciling the existing conflict of opinions concerning the new Territories, his proposition, as a whole, is entitled to the most respectful and the most grave consideration of all parties.

Rev. Jacob H. Hxck, recently of the Theological Seminary at this place, has taken charge of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Mr. FARMER, of Abbotstown, in this county, killed a hog on Wednesday last, which weighed 65½ pounds when killed and dressed.

## Divorces—Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Monday last, decided that divorces by the Legislature for causes within the jurisdiction of the Courts, in divorce cases, are unconstitutional and null. The effect of this decision will be to invalidate seven-eighths of the divorces granted by the Legislature since 1836.

## Among the late Patents issued at Washington.

One is to Geo. Wilson, of that city, (formerly of Gettysburg) for chain and flange apparatus for opening and closing window shutters.

W. B. McCune, Esq., of Pittsburgh, has been appointed President Judge of that District, in the room of Judge Patton, whose commission has expired.

Nail S. Brown, the Governor of Tennessee, has been elected by the President for Master Plenipotentiary to Russia, to the room of Mr. Biglow, of Alabama, recently dead.

The Governor of St. Joseph transferred her body on the Mississippi river, New Orleans, on Friday week, and twenty persons were killed. The steamer took fire, and burnt to the water's edge, this resulting in a total loss.

The death of a colored man named Robert Turner, was not near Chadd's Ford, in Chester county, last week, and the Coroner's inquest gave a verdict of death, from intemperance. He had drunk two gallons of rum or a few days before, and drank until he became senseless.

The amount of foreign gold and silver coin in the U. S. Mint and Branches during the past year has been \$11,400,000. The amount of California gold deposited for coinage during the year, was \$6,117,000.

The Governor of St. John's Cathedral in New Orleans, fell with a tremendous crash on the 20th ult. in the midst of a number of workmen engaged in the repair and straining of the roof, none were severely injured, and but one slightly. The loss is supposed to be about \$10,000.

## A Charge against the State Treasurer.

On the 26th ult. the speaker of the House of Representatives presented a communication from Morris Longstrech, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners accompanied by a letter to the Hon. State Treasurer, complaining of the non payment by Mr. Burt, State Treasurer, for two months, law in use by the State, and of the conduct of the State Treasurer in not paying orders drawn by the Canal Board.

Mr. Beaumont moved a reference of the subject to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers. A long debate sprung up, in which the Whigs only asked a postponement until Monday, but it was refused by a party vote—yeas 37, nays 63. Mr. Smyser, of Adams, then moved an amendment calling upon the State Treasurer to inform the House whether the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth had been withheld by him, and if so, what were his reasons therefor. This amendment was disagreed to, 33 to 48. The original resolution was then adopted, and a select committee was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Beaumont, Win. A. Smith, Reid, and Smyser.

In the Senate, on Monday, on motion of Mr. Sadler, the bill authorizing the sale of a school-house in the town of Hampton, Adams county, was finally passed.

In the House, Mr. Smyser presented two petitions from Adams county, that provision may be made for instruction in the German language in such districts as may desire it.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the election of Judges passed the Senate finally on Monday last, 29 to 3. Those in the negative were Messrs. Darsie, Drum, and King. It was made the special order for Saturday last, in the House of Representatives.

In Senate, on Friday last, Mr. Sadler reported a bill to constitute the town of Hampton, Adams county, a school district.

The project of electing the judges of the several courts of the State, says the Lancaster Union, is now exciting a good deal of attention, both in the legislative halls and among the people. The probabilities are that the resolutions which provide for submitting the question to the people, in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, will receive the sanction of both Houses of the Legislature at its present session, and we may be required to vote upon it in the course of a short time. In this view, it may not be uninteresting to know what is the practice in regard to the selection of the Judiciary in other States. We learn from a late speech of Gen. Packer in the Senate, that in the States of New York, Mississippi, Kentucky and Wisconsin, the judges are elected by the people; in Vermont, Rhode Island, Virginia, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio and Illinois, they are chosen by the legislature; and in Georgia, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, part are chosen by the people and part by the legislature. In the remaining States they are appointed, as in our State, by the Executive.

A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., of Huntington, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## The Rev. Mr. GUNLEY, was elected

Chaplain of the H. of R. of the U. States on Friday.

## Fire and Loss of Life at Peoria, Illinois.

A fire broke out yesterday morning week, in the large building, on the corner of Main street and Printers' Alley, in Peoria, occupied by Mr. Herron, druggist, and by Mr. Decker, as the N. York Temperance House, and by the printing offices of the Daily Champion and Weekly Register. Owing to the inflammable materials, the flames spread with great rapidity. An explosion took place in the drug store, which brought the burning building down with a tremendous crash—killing Mr. James Kirkpatrick, the editor of the Peoria Register, and seriously injuring several others. Mr. J. Pickett, the editor of the Champion, who rushed into the building for the purpose of saving his books and papers, was suffocated and perished in the flames. It is supposed that several other persons were burned to death. Nothing was saved from the building. The melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom over the city.

## Indian Butchery.

We mentioned a week or two since, that Mr. Dunn, of the Virginia House of Delegates, had resigned his seat, for the purpose of paying a party, and setting out for the Indian country, to endeavor to rescue his sister, Mrs. White, from the hands of the savages, who had murdered her husband and eight other emigrants on their way to Santa Fe, and carried her and her child into captivity. The party, we learn, soon got on the trail of the Indians; and when they came in sight of the Butas, the latter, emboldened by the alarm, and before Mr. Green who commanded the whites, could reach them, they marched her out in front of the camp and barbarously shot her dead on the spot. They then fled, leaving their encampment, camp equipage, and two Indian children behind. Mr. Green took charge of the dead body of the unfortunate lady. No trace could be found of the child of Mrs. White. A horse was about to start a fire on the Indians.

## Counterfeit Notes.

Counterfeit \$5 notes, purporting to be of the issue of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, are in circulation, and calculated to deceive. In the vicinity of the ground and a column of smoke came from the stove, and a fire broke out in the room, and the building was consumed.

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## Sentences for Murder.

The Governor has sent in a message to the Legislature, calling their attention to several convictions and sentences of murder in several Counties in the Commonwealth. The cases are as follows: The case of the murder of John H. Light, (alias Thacker), in Lancaster, and Andrew Callahan, in Wayne county. In neither case has the Governor issued his warrant for execution, because of certain doubts in his mind as to whether they are guilty of murder in the first degree.

On the 20th ult. the Senate, Mr. Mathias reported a bill to give the Governor the power, in certain cases, to commute the punishment of death to that of imprisonment for life.

## Instructive Fires.

Litchfield's extensive Soap-works, in New York city, caught fire on Saturday morning week, and were totally consumed, together with thirty houses in the vicinity. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The large and extensive Flouring mill belonging to Brickland & Co. at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Jerome Bonaparte, Count of Westphalia, has been elevated to the rank of Marshal of France.

The total number of new brick houses erected in Baltimore during the past year, was 1894; in New York, 1495; in Philadelphia city and Liberties 3909; in Pittsburg, 1090.

## The Way it Works.

The forge-branches of the great iron mills at Pittsburg are full, and taking into consideration all who are directly or indirectly connected with them, at least 1800 operatives are thrown out of employment. An outlay of more than \$18,000 a week is suspended, and both employers and employed are suffering. During the existence of the tariff of 12 the workmen in these mills demanded and received an advance on their wages, which has been continued ever since, until within a few days, when the employers determined to make a reduction corresponding to the old state of affairs as renewed by the Tariff of '46. This the employed have resisted and consequently the mills are idle.

## English Opinions.

The message of President Taylor has been published in England, and has given rise to much comment and speculation. Upon the Tariff recommendation of the President, the editor of the Liverpool Mail remarks:

"If General Taylor shall succeed in carrying out his views, he will be the greatest man that America has yet produced, and the magnificent benefactor of his country. The Americans have coal, iron, timber, and can raise sufficient cotton for the world. They have exhausted supplies of corn and provisions, cheap and fertile lands, and they have no taxes worth mentioning. Why, then, should they not manufacture for themselves? Why should cotton be brought four thousand miles to England, to be spun and woven in Lancashire, and be carried some three or four thousand miles more to the United States to be consumed? We cannot see any reason for it. It is true that England has had the start in manufactures, but what right has she to expect to be always first in the race? The Americans are not only justified in protecting their own interests, but, as the President says, 'it is the right and duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity.' Sounder policy was never broached—truer words never were uttered.

The barn and corn crib of Mr. Tobias Funk, about a mile from Waynesboro', was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night. About 300 bushels of corn, 1 or 2 tons of hay, &c. were consumed with the buildings. It is not known how the fire originated.

On Tuesday night last, a few miles west of Waynesboro', a quarrel took place between David Miller and a man named Spitznagel, as they were returning home, in which the latter received several severe wounds in the chest which it is thought would prove fatal. There was an old grudge between them, and both were intoxicated at the time.

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## TAX APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams county give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for the holding of Appeals in the several Townships and Boroughs in the County, when and where they will attend, to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock:

Mounjoy, Germany and Union—At the house of Joseph Barker, Littlestown, on Monday the 28th of January.

Conowingo and Mount Pleasant—At the house of Peter Smith, Mount Pleasant township, on Tuesday the 29th of January.

Oxford and Berwick—At the house of Mrs. Afley, Oxford, on Wednesday the 30th of January.

Hamilton and Reading—At the house of Israel Young, at Hampton, on Thursday the 31st of January.

Huntington, Latimore and Tyrone—At the house of John M. Ege, Petersburg, on Friday the 1st of February.

Hamilton and Liberty—At the house of Isaac Robinson, Millerstown, on Monday the 4th of February.

Franklin—At the house of Moses Smith, Cash-town, on Tuesday the 5th of February.

Menallen—at the house of William Eicholtz, Middletown, on Wednesday the 6th of February.

Freedom and Straban—At the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 7th of February.

Cumberland and Borough of Gettysburg—At the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 8th of February.

JACOB KING,  
JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR,  
JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,  
Attorneys at Law, Adams County, Pa.

Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1849.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets.  
David H. Solis,  
(successor to Solis, Brothers.)  
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER  
of every description of  
FURS.

HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, in my own manufactory, in a very superior style, and trimming them in the most elegant manner, and would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his superior and extensive assortment, which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS,  
86 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d St.  
Next to Loudon & Co's Family Medicine Store.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. 6m  
Store always closed on Saturdays.

\*The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE.  
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere—

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.  
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,  
in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.  
We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces.

Very respectfully,  
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,  
No. 219 Chestnut Street.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 17. 1y

PURE FRESH COD LIVER OIL.

THIS new and valuable Medicine, now used by the medical profession with such astonishing efficacy in the cure of

Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Complaints of the Kidneys, &c., &c., is prepared from the Liver of the COD FISH for medicinal use, expressly for our sales.

(Extract from the London Medical Journal.)  
"C. J. B. Williams, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Medicine in University College, London Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c., says: I have prescribed the Oil in above four hundred cases of tuberculous disease of the Lungs, in different stages, which have been under my care the last two years and a half. In the large number of cases, 200 out of 234, its use was followed by marked and unequivocal improvement, varying in degree in different cases, from a temporary retardation of the progress of the disease and a mitigation of distressing symptoms, up to a more or less complete restoration to apparent health."

"The effect of the Cod Liver Oil in most of these cases was very remarkable. Even in a few days the cough was mitigated, the expectation diminished in quantity and opacity, the night sweats ceased, the pulse became slower, and of better volume, and the appetite, flesh and strength were gradually improved."

"In conclusion, I repeat that the pure fresh oil from the Liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent, medicinal, dietetic or regimenal, that has yet been employed."

"As we have made arrangements to procure the Cod Liver Oil, fresh from head quarters, it can now be had chemically pure by the single bottle, or in boxes of one dozen each."

Its wonderful efficacy has induced numerous spurious imitations. As its success depends entirely upon its purity, too much care cannot be used in procuring it genuine.

Every bottle having on it our written signature, may be depended upon as genuine.

Pamphlets containing an analysis of the Oil, with notices of it from Medical Journals, will be sent to those who address us free of postage.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,  
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists,  
100 North Third Street, Philadelphia.  
Oct. 8. 6m

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES G. REED,  
Lately from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10. 1y

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the Country—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 24. 1y

## THE WHY'S &amp; WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the doings of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by-the-by, the true path-finder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready-made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superfine wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. "Goods well bought are half sold." Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his Goods for Cash, and therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system, together with small profits, is the best mode of dealing and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

clothing & Variety Store,

opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for men's and boys' wear, together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woollen Under-shirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Wrappers, Caps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, and a few Six-shooters, all of which he will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call upon him. The prices are such as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale, a very good and neatly trimmed ROCKAWAY BUGGY, with standing top, and a second-hand Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

MARCUS SAMSON,  
Gettysburg, Oct. 1.

DR. SWAYNE'S  
Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!  
More Proofs of the Efficacy of  
DR. SWAYNE'S  
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!  
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Constipation, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast & Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S  
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED, after years standing, after all other remedies failed.—The like has never been known.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.  
Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—Having contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an asthma formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physicians thought the nature or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore, supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do me good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it, and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUSCHICKER,  
Two miles from Shippensburg, Pa.

Look well to the marks of the genuine, Each bottle of which is enveloped with a splendid wrapper, (steel engraving), with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon. Also, his signature. All other preparations of Wild Cherry being fictitious and counterfeit. Principal Office, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

DR. SWAYNE'S  
Safe and Efficacious Remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Sickly or Dropsical Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES.—Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in Square Bottles, (having recently been changed), covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving), with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and do not be deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.  
Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifier of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alternative in Dropsical affections, are of very valuable assistance to the head. Persons of slight nervousness, spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifiers. Pills, &c., medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women, they are perfectly safe, and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

All the above valuable preparations, are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by most all the Merchants and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

AGENTS FOR ADAMS COUNTY.—Samuel S. Forney and S. H. Bachler, Gettysburg; James B. Waghison, Gradenburg Springs; Abraham Scott, Cashtown; D. Newcomer, Bragtown; J. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin; J. R. Denry, Abbottstown; J. Aulbaugh, Hampton; Galbraith & Knauss, Ardennsville; A. T. Wright, Bendersville; J. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Hollinger & Ferree, York Springs; B. & D. H. Snyder, Two Taverns; H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, and by most all store-keepers in the adjacent counties.

Jan. 7. 1y

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Just received, superior Fresh Mackerel, N. E. CHEESE, LARD & SPERM OIL, G. A. & FINE SALT, at reduced prices, for sale by

J. C. MEESE,  
Oct. 29.

GROCERIES.

JUST arrived, a lot of Groceries, first quality, at low prices, for sale by

W. H. C. & CO.,  
Cheese, Butter, &c., Jan. 14.

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Cheese, Butter, &c., Jan. 14.

W. H. C. & CO.,  
Cheese, Butter, &c., Jan. 14.

## GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

FOLLOWABLE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c., of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES,  
Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

REPAIRING & MANUFACTURING SHOP,  
in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence. All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN,  
Gettysburg, May 8.

MYERS' LIQUID CURE,  
A positive and never-failing Remedy for

PILES,  
Whether Internal, External, Blind or Bleeding, Scrofula, White Swellings, Ulcers, and Ulcerated Sore Throat, Canker Sore Mouth, Rheumatism, Cancerous Diseases, Mercurial Affections, &c.

Also for  
Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

It is well justified in proclaiming  
THE FACT TO THE WORLD

(out of all medicines ever brought before the Public, NONE have ever been more beneficial to afflicted humanity than "Myers' Liquid Cure.")

We know that this is saying a great deal, but but if we were to write *Volumen*, we could not say too much in praise of this

Health-restoring, Life-prolonging Remedy.

Hundreds, my thousands, bless the happy hour when first they were made acquainted with its transcendent virtue; and our present purpose is to inform other thousands, how and where they may obtain that relief, which they perhaps have long sought for in vain.

The superior excellence of this preparation over all other medicines for the speedy and permanent cure of

PILES,

is well known to all who have tested it. It has been proved in thousands of instances, and has NEVER FAILED

to cure the

MOST OBSTINATE CASES,

and we are confident it

NEVER WILL FAIL

if used a proper length of time according to directions. As a proof of our entire confidence in its efficacy, we assure all purchasers that, if after a proper trial, it prove ineffectual, the Money paid for it will be returned.

"The 'Liquid Cure' is an effectual Remedy for Ringworms, Blisters, Pimples, Barbers' Itch, Frost-bites, Chills, Salt Rheum, Muscular Pains, Stings of Poisonous Insects, &c., and for Cutaneous Diseases of every description.

It is both safe and effectual for RHEUMATISM,

giving immediate and permanent relief.

No preparation now before the public can surpass the excellence of the "Liquid Cure" for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, &c. Its effects as a

REAL PAIN KILLER, are MAGICAL.

Every Family in the Land should provide themselves with this Invaluable Preparation, the cheapness of which places it within the reach of all.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Pamphlets, containing copies of certificates from those who have tested the "Liquid Cure," may be had gratis of our authorized agents.

"Myers' Liquid Cure" is prepared only by

JEROME & CO.,  
21 Spruce Street, New York.

For Sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams County.

July 30. 6m

McAllister's Ointment.

Containing no Mercury, or other Mineral.

Rheumatism.

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not rest, sleep or walk. I had tried every remedy, but in vain. I was miserably swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—I feel I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, JAMES CUMMINGS.

The Rev. John Seger

of Jersey City, an old and highly respectable clergyman of the Baptist denomination, residing in the following letter to Dr. S. P. Townsend's office. It speaks for itself.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using your Sarsaparilla, believing, by so doing, I shall render a benefit to those who are suffering as I have been. I was afflicted for several years with the dyspepsia, so much that it was with great difficulty for me to walk or keep about. I had also a tumor, which covered the most part of my head—which was extremely troublesome and sore. It got to be almost insupportable. I tried a number of remedies for both the complaint, but in vain. I was miserably swollen. I took your Sarsaparilla, which, through the kindness of Providence, has restored me to more than my usual health, as I am now enjoying better than I have for a number of years. I am now 60 years of age. I believe I have a great deal more to live, and I am indebted to your Sarsaparilla, which is very large, as I have been a minister a great many years. I hope your handy sketch may be as much benefit to yours as mine has been to me.

July 11, 1847. JOHN SEGER, Jersey City.

Methodist Clergyman.

The following was sent to our Agent in Rahway, by the Rev. J. O. TUNISON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the most learned and respected in the congregation, and is another evidence of the wonderful effects of Dr. S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla on the system.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Having for some time past, as you are aware, experienced great and distressing derangement of my system, attended with constant and alarming irritation of my throat and lungs, I was, at your instance, and in consequence of having read Captain McLean's decided testimony in its behalf, induced to try Dr. S. P. Townsend's far-famed Sarsaparilla. I tried it, I confess, more to the effect than I had any right to expect, proving efficacious; but I am bound in candor now to acknowledge, that I had not tried it long before I began to experience its salutary effects; and I may now say, with Captain McLean, that I would not be without it for anything. I have used a great deal of it, and I feel good, as my previous remedy I have tried, and if the statement is deemed by you of any importance, you have my full consent to make it public.

Rahway, August 24, 1847. J. O. TUNISON.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three cures in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. S. P. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of Scrofula by the use of your Sarsaparilla. They were afflicted very severely with the disease, but have taken only four bottles of it, and look now as well as I feel myself under great obligations to you. Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. LAMIN, 106 Woodrow St.

W. H. C. & CO.,  
Cheese, Butter, &c., Jan. 14.

W. H. C. & CO.,  
Cheese, Butter, &c., Jan. 14.

W. H. C. & CO.,  
Cheese, Butter, &c., Jan. 14.

W. H. C. & CO.,  
Cheese, Butter, &c



**TRAGEDY IN GREECE.**—A recent number of the Athens Courier gives an account of a horrible tragedy that took place at the village of Anida, in Greece, and which is compared with the bloody recontres "of mythological memory between the Centaurs and Lapithæ."

Mr. Controubodicos, who had led to the altar a young lady of the village, upon coming out of the church where the nuptial ceremony had been solemnized, was attacked and murdered by three individuals, one of whom was a rejected rival of his. Two brothers of the victim who were present killed on the spot two of the assassins, and they were instantly killed by two others of the gang, who, after severely wounding the father of the bride, made their escape, but were pursued and overtaken, probably, as shots were heard in that direction. Thus, instead of a wedding, with its customary accompaniments, the guests and lookers-on had to witness a scene of blood and horror not often paralleled. In a trice, five persons were killed and one dangerously wounded—the bridegroom a corpse and the bride a widow within a few moments after she became a wife.

**The Present Winter in Europe.**—Mr. Walsh, under date of January 10th, writes from Paris as follows:—

"Throughout France the fall of snow has been heavier than any the present century has furnished; the case appears to be the same in the middle and northern parts of the continent. The cold has been intense in Italy and Spain. An American relative, who set out for Lyons on the 1st instant, has written to me that he suffered more freezing in the diligence than he had done in the open American stages in the days of yore, in the depth of winter."

**Something New.**—For the first time in this country, says the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, of the 25th ult., one hundred head of fat cattle belonging to Mr. Seymour Renick, have been shod with iron shoes, for the purpose of travelling over the mountains. If the experiment proves good, it is the intention of Mr. Renick to shoe eleven hundred more.

**Distressing Occurrence.**—Mr. Hiram Vorus, who resided near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va., arose early in the morning to feed his horses. He went up into the hay mow, and on descending, jumped some five or six feet, and an iron fork penetrated his abdomen some several inches. He suffered the most intense pain for eight days when he died from the effects of the wound.

**Large Cargo of Coffee.**—The ship Columbia arrived at New Orleans on the 12th ult. from Rio, having on board 14,900 sacks of coffee of 160 pounds each, being upwards of 2,200,000 pounds, and is probably the largest cargo of coffee ever imported into that city. The vessel and cargo belong to Boston. At the present price of the article, the cargo will yield a profit of \$80 to 90,000 dollars.

**Long Pent up Fire.**—The last St. Louis Republican says:—While the workmen were yesterday engaged in removing the rubbish from the cellar of the building occupied by Messrs. Meech & Loring previous to the fire in May last, they discovered a mass of paper, some feet under the surface, which was on fire. As soon as the air penetrated the mass, it blazed up freely, having retained fire since the 17th of May last, a period of nearly eight months.

**England vs. United States.**—The Illustrated London News speaks in the strongest terms of the growth of the U. States in population and prosperity, and says that hereafter the Anglo-Saxon race will rule the world, not from the banks of the Thames, but from those of the Potomac. The writer is of opinion that England will rapidly decline in power and wealth, in the course of the next half century, and that the transatlantic Republic will as rapidly increase.

**The States that Are to Be.**—Some curious person at the north has been calculating the area of the territory of the United States not yet organized into States, and finds that we have domain enough for forty-six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Of these thirty-five will lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and will be free States, if that line of compromise were adopted.

**American Enterprise and Restlessness.**—Mr. Thurston, the Oregon Delegate in Congress, was, in 1844, a citizen in Maine, and moved from thence to Iowa; the next year he started, with his wife, two children, and an ox team, for Oregon, driving the team himself, 2000 miles, to the Columbia river!

Twenty years ago, the whole quantity of anthracite coal mined in Pennsylvania, was 365 tons. In 1840, the total supply from all regions was 567,015 tons. The quantity sent to market in 1840, was 3,252,192, and for the present year it may be estimated at 4,000,000 of tons. Notwithstanding this immense increase, the business is considered, by judges, to be yet in its infancy.

There are now, in the different jails of France, eleven or twelve thousand children, of both sexes, under sentence for terms that reach their twentieth year. The central prisons alone have four thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

In London there are 12,000 children regularly under training to crime, 30,000 thieves, 6,000 receivers of stolen goods, 23,000 persons picked up in a state of drunkenness, 50,000 habitual gin drinkers, and 150,000 of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

**The Late Judge Reed.**  
The Carlisle Herald, in announcing the death of Hon. JOHN REED, remarks that he was the oldest member of the Carlisle Bar, and died at the age of 64 years. The illness which terminated his existence was short but severe. On the opening of the January term of Court, on the Monday preceding his death, he was at his place among his brethren of the Bar. He soon after, however, complained of being unwell, and deemed it advisable to return home. On Saturday evening he died. The life of Judge Reed, continues the Herald, was one of activity and distinction. He was a native of Adams county, where he studied law and was admitted to practice, but, while a young man, removed to Westmoreland county and opened an office in Greensburg. His success was such that, in the year 1816, he was elected to the State Senate, from the Westmoreland district. On the expiration of his term he was appointed by Gov. Findley to the Presidency of the 24th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Perry, in which station he remained until the expiration of his term in 1829, when he was succeeded by Judge Hepburn. Upon leaving the bench Judge Reed immediately resumed the active duties of his profession. A Law Department having been opened in connection with Dickinson College, Judge Reed was invited to take charge of it. In the education of young men for the Bar, his efforts were attended with marked success. Many of his pupils have attained high professional rank and distinction. Among these may be mentioned the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota. In political life, Judge Reed was known as a firm and decided Whig, but moderate in his bearing toward political opponents.

The Reading Railroad bill, which has occupied so much time of the Legislature, has passed both Houses.

**IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.**  
TORONTO, Feb. 1.  
Lord Elgin has received despatches from Earl Grey, urging him to use every means to suppress the annexation movement—thanking him for what has already been done, and declaring that so long as any portion of the Canadian people are desirous of maintaining their connection with the mother country, they will be supported by the whole power—the blood and treasure—of England.

**Glasses with Double Vision.**—Mr. Gall, of Albany, has, after a great deal of labor, succeeded in manufacturing spectacles with two distinct visions in a single lens. The one vision is for ordinary distances, the other for remote. The improvement has been examined by gentlemen skilled in such matters, and they pronounce it "good."

**Baltimore Price Current.**  
Wheat, 4 75 to 4 81  
Rye, 1 00 to 1 05  
Corn, 55 to 58  
Oats, 31 to 33  
Beef Cattle, 4 00 to 7 25

**MARRIED.**  
On the 22d ult. by Rev. John Fohl, Mr. EDWARD MENGENS, to Miss SARAH CRIST—both of this county.  
On the 23d, by Rev. D. D. Clarke, Mr. STANLEY HALDEMAN, to Miss MARGARET WILSON.  
On the 15th, by S. Durbin, Esq., Mr. CHRISTIAN SHRYVER, of Franklin township, to Miss CATHERINE KEELER, of Mountjoy township.  
On the 20th ult. by Rev. Mr. Sutton, Mr. E. T. MILLER, of East Berlin, Adams county, to Miss MARGARET R., daughter of Mr. Robert Hitchman, of Mountpleasant, Westmoreland county.

**DIED.**  
At Lancaster, on the 24th ult. Mrs. EMILY DARLINGTON, wife of E. C. Darlington, Esq., Editor of the Examiner, in the 31st year of her age.

**PLANK ROAD MEETING.**  
THE citizens of Gettysburg, and all others favorable to the project of a PLANK ROAD between Gettysburg and York, are requested to meet at the Court-house THIS EVENING, (Monday) at 6 o'clock, to adopt such measures as may be calculated to promote that object.  
Gettysburg, Feb. 4.

**County Temp. Convention.**  
THE friends of Temperance in Adams county, will meet in Convention, on Friday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Evangelical Lutheran Church on York street, Gettysburg. A general attendance is desired. It is expected that Rev. S. S. SCHNEIDER, D. D., will address the Convention, in pursuance of an appointment made at its last meeting.  
B. G. MCCREARY, Sec'y.  
Feb. 4.

**Blue Dicks!**  
THERE will be a stated meeting of the Company, in the Engine-house, on SATURDAY the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
Feb. 4.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL those indebted to me either by note or book account, of a long standing, will please call and pay the same by the first day of April next, and oblige,  
GEO. ARNOLD.  
Feb. 4.

**VALENTINES**  
WILL be opened on the 1st of February, and will be found on examination to be one of the largest and cheapest varieties ever offered in the place. Don't neglect calling to see them. Remember the only true and genuine assortment is to be found at the Cheap Book Store of  
KELLER KURTZ,  
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,  
and H. Shriver & Son, Littlestown, J. A. Gardner, Petersburg, Jacob H. Debrand, East Berlin, Lily & Riley, New Oxford.  
Jan. 26.

**GUM SHOES.**  
A large lot first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived.  
Call at KURTZ's Cheap Corner.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-  
MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of February inst., viz:

The first and final account of William Plank, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Guise, deceased.

The account of George Robinette, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Gardner, deceased.

The first and final account of John Brough, Administrator of the estate of Peter B. Haines, deceased.

The account of David Gamble, Administrator of the estate of Mary D. Edie, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert M'Ilhenny and Robert K. M'Ilhenny, Executors of the last will and testament of William M'Ilhenny, deceased, who was one of the Executors of Robert M'Ilhenny, (the elder) deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Rhea, deceased.

The first account of Michael Levenstine, Administrator of the estate of Alloways Miller, deceased.

The second and final account of George Jacobs and David Jacobs, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Jacobs, deceased.

The first and final account of Jacob Deardorff, Administrator of the estate of Solomon Bingham, deceased.

The first account of Abraham Spangler, Administrator of the estate of John William Spangler, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Rice, Administrator of the estate of Jacob P. Hartzell, deceased.

The account of Michael Hoff, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Hoff, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, REGISTER.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Feb. 4, 1850.

## PLASTERING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those who desire to have any PLASTERING done, that he will attend to the same for them, and will execute his work in the best manner, as he has had long experience in the business. He hopes they will give him a call. He can be found at his residence in Washington street, near the Catholic Church.  
PHILIP KRICKSER.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

## THE BEST LARD LAMP.

## HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTEND!

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they are manufacturing a new style of LARD LAMP—the invention of the senior partner, and for which they are obtaining a Patent. This Lamp, it is confidently predicted, will satisfy the wants of the public in the "light" line, and the attention of those using lard for this purpose is asked to it. It yields a brilliant and steady light, while the consumption of lard is remarkably small—its construction is neat, and it does not require the care and attention bestowed upon those heretofore used. So that, taking the economy of the light, &c. into consideration, this Lamp stands above all others, and should command the attention of every housekeeper. Many of our citizens have this Lamp in use, and all cordially unite in pronouncing it GOOD. All Lamps insured to give satisfaction, or the money returned.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.  
HENRY & GEORGE WAMPLER.

## Tin and Copper Ware.

GEORGE WAMPLER also informs the public, that he continues the manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware—at the Old Stand in South Baltimore street, directly opposite the "Republican Compiler" Printing Office. A continuance of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. The highest prices paid in Cash for old Copper, Pewter and Lead.  
Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

## HUNTERS, TAKE NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned landholders, hereby give notice to all persons, warning them not to hunt or trespass on our lands or premises, unless permitted to do so, by authority given to them. Persons violating this notice, will be dealt with in accordance with the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

JACOB BITTINGER,  
GEORGE TRONE,  
JACOB FOHL,  
JOHN BITTINGER.  
Jan. 28.

## MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE,  
A Lot of Chestnut and Pine  
LAND,  
containing about 22 ACRES, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Lewisville, and 2 from Whitestown. Any person wishing to buy will please apply to  
PETER EYSTER,  
Actg. Sec'y. Adams county, Pa.  
Jan. 7.

## REAL ESTATE

## AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Possession issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and an order of sale thereon, to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public outcry, on the premises, in Cumberland township, about two miles north of Gettysburg, on the Newville road, on  
Saturday the 23d day of February next,  
A TRACT OF LAND,  
late the Estate of ARCHELALD BOYD, deceased, containing  
112 ACRES,  
more or less, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Collough, Abraham Spangler, James Ewing, and others, with a two-story  
LOG HOUSE,  
Log Barn, and outbuildings, with two springs of water convenient to the dwelling. There are about 25 acres of Woodland, 15 acres of Meadow, and the residue in a tolerable state of cultivation.

To be commenced at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, when attendance will be given and terms made known by  
WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Jan. 26, 1850.

## FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the Country—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.  
Dec. 24.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1849.

## Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

AGREEABLY to an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies" requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the "RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES" yearly.—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive:

R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

D. R. DOLLS. CTS.

To Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors, 1870 50

Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement, 2922 28

County Rates and Levies assessed for 1849, to wit:

Borough of Gettysburg, \$882 60

Do. Quit Rents, 178 00

Cumberland Township, 766 12

Germany, 431 71

Berwick, 334 29

Huntington, 699 49

Latimore, 440 67

Hamiltonban, 772 96

Liberty, 402 76

Hamilton, 657 02

Menallen, 231 32

Straban, 790 53

Franklin, 766 47

Conowago, 569 73

Tyrone, 379 84

Mountjoy, 490 17

Mountpleasant, 689 49

Reading, 674 70

Freedom, 306 50

Oxford, 583 90

Union, 616 54

12,364 81

To Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg, 621 05

Cash received from D. Schriver, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, 17 52

for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge,) 36 19

Jury Verdicts and Fines from Sheriff, 36 00

from H. Denwidie, 14 00

from D. C. Brinkerhoff, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, 17 44

Court Costs from F. W. Koehler's Estate, 16 02

Additional Tax for 1849, 12 42

Cash received of Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, (near Chapel,) 28 00

\$17,256 23

By The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors, to wit:

YEARS. COLLECTORS. TOWNSHIPS. \$14 85

1846. John Carpenter, Freedom, 52 36

1848. John G. Frey, Borough of Gettysburg, 73 56

" Daniel Gitt, Conowago, 38 26

1849. Abraham Waybright, Freedom, 132 54

John Brown, Borough of Gettysburg, 230 12

Daniel Polley, Cumberland, 107 76

Andrew M'Sherry, Germany, 34 29

Isaac Wolf, Berwick, 438 49

Elias Gardner, Huntington, 220 17

Adam Gardner, Latimore, 158 90

James Wilson, Hamiltonban, 132 70

John Elker, Liberty, 216 09

John Dellone, Hamilton, 966 86

Jacob Adams, Conowago, 49 84

John Conrad, Tyrone, 183 49

John M'Master, Mountpleasant, 111 70

John King, Reading, 70 90

Francis Felix, Oxford, 70 90

\$2,533 33

\* Since paid in full. † Since paid in part.

Menallen, Straban, Franklin, Mountjoy, Freedom and Union Townships, had paid off their duplicates in full before the settlement.

## AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive:—

R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

D. R. DOLLS. CTS.

To Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement, 1,870 50

Balance on hand at last settlement, 2,922 28

Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, 28 00

Amount of Tax and Quit Rents assessed for 1849, 12,364 81

Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg, 621 05

Cash received from D. Schriver, expenses of Inquest, 17 52

for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge,) 36 19

for Jury verdicts from Sheriff, 36 00

for Fines and Jury fees from H. Denwidie, 14 00

from D. C. Brinkerhoff, expenses of Inquest, 17 44

from F. W. Koehler's estate, (Court costs,) 16 02

Additional Tax for 1849, 12 42

\$17,256 23

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the second day of January, 1849, and ending on the seventh day of January, 1850—both days inclusive: That said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct, and that we find a balance due the County of Adams, by R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of Seventy-eight Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents, (\$78 88), and in Outstanding Taxes, Twenty-five Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents, (\$2533 33).

A. W. MAGNINLY,  
SAMUEL DUBROWAR, } Auditors of the  
JOHN ELDER, } County of Adams.

February 4, 1850.

## ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

THE Manufacture of Iron and Steel, in all its various branches, including a description of Wood-cutting, Coal digging, and the burning of Charcoal and Coal; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of Blast Furnaces, &c., by Frederick Overman, Mining Engineer, with 140 wood engravings, at \$5. We have also just received Lynch's Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, with numerous maps and illustrations, at \$2.75. The American Fruit Culturist, with directions for the propagation and culture of Fruit Trees in the nursery, orchard and garden, with descriptions of the principal American and Foreign varieties, by John J. Thomas—embellished with 300 accurate figures. Price \$1 50.—The Wing Almanac for 1850, a useful document for every person, only 12¢ cents. The Southern Harmony, price 75 cents.

New Music, a fresh supply. Any music not included in our assortment will be promptly ordered.

All the late standard and miscellaneous as well as cheap publications, received regularly as issued from the press.

Blank Books of all kinds, including Ledgers, Day Books and all the various books used in the counting room.

Port Folio, Letter Paper, by the quire or ream, at very low prices, Instandards, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Letter and Note Envelopes, in great variety, and all the various articles of stationery at the most reasonable cash prices.—Remember the Cheap Book Store, South East Corner Centre Square.

KELLER KURTZ, if

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

## FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable situation in the Country—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.  
Dec. 24.



IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said county, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books in this Office—We have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JACOB KING,  
JNO. G. MORNINGSTAR, } Comm'rs.

ATTEST:—J. AUGHINBAUGH, Clerk.

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R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

D. R. DOLLS. CTS.

To Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement, 1,870 50

Balance on hand at last settlement, 2,922 28

Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, 28 00







## Congress.

IN SENATE—August 29.

## The Slavery Question—Mr. Clay's Proposition to Compromise.

Mr. CLAY submitted a proposition to settle the whole question of Slavery, and spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to submit to the consideration of this body. Taken altogether, in combination, they propose an amicable arrangement of all questions in controversy between the free and the slave States, growing out of the subject of slavery. It is not my intention, Mr. President, at this time, to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of these resolutions, taken separately, or the whole of them combined together, as composing a system of measures; but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution, with the purpose, chiefly, of exposing it fairly and fully before the Senate, and before the country; and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion, some general observations upon the state of the country and the condition of the question to which the resolutions relate. Whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senate—as I most ardently hope they may; as I most sincerely believe they ought—I trust that at least some portion of the long time which I have devoted, with care and deliberation, to the preparation of these resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of compromise and harmony, will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition embraced in these resolutions. The resolutions, sir, are all preceded by a short preamble, to which, of course, I attach no very great importance. The preamble and first resolution are as follows:

It being desirable, for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, rising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable and just basis, therefore

1st. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

Mr. President, it must be acknowledged that there has been some irregularity in the movements which have terminated in the adoption of a constitution by California, and in the expression of her wish—not yet formally communicated to Congress, it is true, but which may be anticipated in a few days—to be admitted into the Union as a State. There has been some irregularity in the manner in which they have framed that constitution. It was not preceded by any act of Congress authorizing the convention and designating the boundaries of the proposed State, according to all the early practice of this Government, according to all the cases of the admission of new States into this Union, which occurred prior, I think, to that of Michigan. Michigan, if I am not mistaken, was the first State which, unbidden, unauthorized by any previous act of Congress, undertook to form for herself a constitution, and to knock at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. I recollect that at the time when Michigan thus presented herself, I was opposed, in consequence of that deviation from the early practice of the Government, to the admission. The majority determined otherwise, and it must be in candor admitted by all men, that California has much more reason to do what she has done, unsanctioned and unauthorized by a previous act of Congress, than Michigan had to do what she did.

Mr. President, notwithstanding the irregularity of the admission of Michigan into the Union, it has been a happy event. She forms now one of the bright stars of this glorious Confederacy. She has sent here to mingle in our councils Senators and Representatives—men eminently distinguished, with whom we may all associate with pride, with pleasure, and with satisfaction. And I trust that if California—irregular as her previous action may have been in the adoption of a constitution, but more justifiable than was the action of Michigan—if she also shall be admitted, as is proposed by this first resolution, with suitable limits, that she too will make her contribution of wisdom, of patriotism, and of good feeling to this body, in order to conduct the affairs of this great and boundless empire.

The resolution proposes her admission upon my part to anticipate such an application, but I thought it right to present this resolution as a part of the general plan which I propose for the adjustment of these unhappy difficulties.

This second resolution, sir, is as follows:

2d. Resolved, That slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territories acquired by the U. States from the republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from, any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

This resolution, sir, proposes, in the first instance, a declaration of two truths—one of law and the other of fact. The truth which it declares is, that there does not exist, at this time, slavery within any portion of the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico.—When I say, sir, that it is a truth, I speak my own solemn and deliberate conviction. I am aware that some gentlemen have held a different doctrine; but I persuade myself that they themselves, when they come to review the whole ground, will see sufficient reasons for a change, or at least a modification of their opinions; but that, at all events, if they adhere to that doctrine, they will be found to compose a very small minority of the whole mass of the people of the United States.

The next truth which the resolution asserts is, that slavery is not likely to be introduced into any portion of that territory. That is a matter of fact; and all the evidence upon which the fact rests is perhaps as accessible to our Senators as it is to me; but I must say that from all I have heard or read, from the testimony of all the witnesses I have seen and conversed with, from all that has transpired and is transpiring, I do believe that not within one foot of the territory acquired by us from Mexico will slavery ever be planted, and I believe it could not be done even by the force and power of public authority.

Sir, facts are daily occurring to justify me in this opinion. Sir, what has occurred? And upon that subject, and indeed upon this whole subject, I invite Senators from the free States especially to consider what has occurred even since the last session—even since the commencement of this session—since they left their respective constituencies without an opportunity of consulting with them upon that great and momentous fact—the fact that California herself, of which it was asserted and predicted that she never would establish slavery within her limits when she came to be admitted as a State; that California herself, embracing, of all other portions of the country acquired by us from Mexico, that country into which it would have been most likely that slavery should have been

introduced; that California herself has met in convention, and by a unanimous vote, embracing in that body slaveholders from the State of Mississippi, as well as from other parts, who concurred in the resolution—that California by a unanimous vote has declared against the introduction of slavery within her limits. I think, then, that taking this leading fact in connection with all the evidence we have from other sources on the subject, I am warranted in the conclusion which constitutes the second truth which I have stated in this resolution, that slavery is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by us from Mexico.

Sir, the latter part of that resolution asserts that it is the duty of Congress to establish appropriate territorial governments within all the country acquired from Mexico, exclusive of California, not embracing in the acts by which these governments shall be constituted either a prohibition or an admission of slavery.

Sir, much as I am disposed to defer to high authority, anxious as I really am to find myself in a position that would enable me to co-operate heartily with the other departments of the Government in conducting the affairs of this great people, I must say that I cannot—without a dereliction of duty—consent to an abandonment of them without government, leaving them to all those scenes of disorder, confusion, and anarchy which I apprehend, in respect of some of them, there is too much reason to anticipate will arise. It is the duty, the solemn duty, I was going to add the most sacred duty—of Congress to legislate for their government if they can, and at all events to legislate for them, and to give them the benefit of law, and order, and security.

The next resolutions are the third and fourth, which, having an immediate connection with each other, should be read and considered together. They are as follows:

3d. Resolved, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence, with that line eastwardly; and so continuing, in the same direction, to the line established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether laying on the east or west of that river.

4th. Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the U. States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the U. States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged, by the said State, to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of \$—, in consideration of the said duties, so pledged, having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thereupon become payable to the U. States; and upon the condition, also, that the said State of Texas shall, by solemn and authentic act of her legislature or of a convention, relinquish to the U. States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Mr. CLAY said, he did not intend to go into the complex question as to what were the true limits of Texas. His opinion was that Texas has not a good title to any portion of what is called New Mexico. But he was free to admit that, looking at the ground which her Senators assumed, the law of Texas of 1836, the treaty with Santa Anna, and so on—looking to all these facts, and not yielding to them all the force which the gentlemen claimed for them, he must say there was a plausibility in the claim which she sets up. He proposed then, that whether the Nueces or the Bravo is or is not the boundary of Texas, that her western limit shall be on the Del Norte, from its mouth to the Southern border of New Mexico. He proposed, also, in connection with this session of the question of boundary, that Congress shall pay the debts of Texas for the liquidation of which the duties on foreign goods imported into Texas were pledged prior to the annexation.

After some remarks relative to the circumstances connected with the contracting of these debts by Texas, Mr. CLAY said, in his humble opinion, there was honor, justice or truth, in the view of the creditors of Texas, that the duty of reimbursing them for money loaned upon the pledge of those revenues, which were cut off by annexation. He proposed, also, that Texas should, for the considerations mentioned, relinquish any claim she may have to any portion of New Mexico. He was willing to give something for even an imperfect claim of this kind, for the sake of peace.

Mr. CLAY then submitted the 5th and 6th resolutions, as follows:

5. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State—without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the district the slave trade, and to prevent slaves being brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the district, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the District of Columbia.

The first of these resolutions, continued Mr. CLAY, simply asserted that slavery ought not to be abolished in the Federal District, except on the conditions named. The sixth resolution expressed the expediency of prohibiting the slave trade in the district. He did not mean to interfere with the sale of slaves from one family to another, in the District of Columbia. The slave trade which he proposed to prohibit, was that which Randolph, forty years ago, pronounced an abomination. It was a mistake, on the part of the North, if they supposed that the people of the South generally looked upon the regular slave trade or his occupation with complacency.

The slave dealer was frequently excluded from association with the respectable and worthy in the South. He proposed that the slave trader should go to other parts to pursue his calling—that he should not be permitted to erect his palatial here and put on his chains, and sometimes shock the feelings by their train of unmanageable beings through our streets and avenues. Neither should they bring them here. There was no occasion for it, and ought to be prohibited.

The 7th resolution (said Mr. CLAY) related to a matter now under discussion in the Senate, and he would refrain from any general remarks upon it. It was as follows:

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or territory of this Union.

The 8th, and last resolution, Mr. CLAY remarked, provided, that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in Slaves between the States. It was as follows:

8th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave-holding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

It was obvious, said Mr. CLAY, that no legislation was intended as a consequence of the resolution; it merely asserted a truth. He had thought that in looking at this whole subject, it was fit and proper to resort to great and fundamental principles—keep them before the mind—that they might not violate them.—These resolutions involved no sacrifice of any principle—they were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and concession—concession not of matters of principle, but matters of feeling, merely.

He thought, in view of all the circumstances, a more liberal concession might be expected from the free States than could be asked of the South; and truly, with gentlemen from the North, this question was an abstraction—while with the people of the South it was a principle

involving their property, and, as a large portion of them believed, their prosperity and peace. The North, too, was numerically more powerful; and greatness and magnanimity should always go together.

Mr. CLAY concluded with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace, mutual concessions and forbearance, for the sake of the Union.

In the course of his remarks Mr. CLAY exhibited a sacred relic—a piece of the coffin of Washington—which he said was presented to him this morning, and submitted some thrilling observations relative to the distinguished dead, and the spirit which he—upon the stage of action—would urge in the settlement of the numerous questions under discussion.

A debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Foote, Clay, Mason, Davis, of Miss. Rusk, Berrien, Downs, Butler and Cass partook. The Southern members did not appear to like the compromise, and among other things, Mr. Davis, of Miss. said he never would consent to any compromise, except that which extends the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. He also threw out a reflection upon the course of Mr. CLAY as a Senator from a Slave State. Mr. CLAY, replied briefly, by saying, in answer to the reflections cast by the Senators from Virginia and Mississippi, (Mason and Davis,) I tell these gentlemen that I know my duties, and I mean to express my opinions fearlessly of all mankind. Coming from a Slave State, as I do, no earthly power can ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery, either North or South of the line of the Missouri compromise. No, Sir! no!

This sentiment was expressed with a solemnity and emphasis which seemed to electrify the Chamber, and was answered, from the galleries, with marked demonstrations of applause, which the presiding officer with difficulty suppressed. After some further discussion, the subject was made the special order for Tuesday next.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 4, 1850.

THE appointment of A. L. RUSSELL, Esq., as Secretary of the Commonwealth, appears to give very general satisfaction. He is a lawyer by profession, and was a citizen of Bedford county, until appointed Deputy Secretary. He is a grandson of the late Alexander Russell, Esq., of this borough. He is a man of talent, industry and integrity, of pleasing manners, and a very clever fellow.

## Plank Road Meeting.

In our paper to-day is a call for a meeting to adopt measures to have a PLANK ROAD from Gettysburg to York. We hope it will be very generally attended. This new species of Road is becoming very popular in different parts of the country, from its comparative cheapness and its advantages for travel. Some change of the kind is needed here, as we are nearly deprived of travel and trade by the rail-roads which pass us on all sides. If we cannot have a Rail-road, let us have an excellent substitute—a PLANK ROAD.

## Mr. CLAY's Compromise.

In the preceding columns will be found the Compromise Proposition of Mr. CLAY on the subject of Slavery, together with a sketch of his remarks. This movement, says the National Intelligencer, will not fail to attract the reader's attention. Coming from Mr. CLAY, whether we regard his standing to the estimation of his countrymen, or the laudable motive which has induced him to bring forward his plan for reconciling the existing conflict of opinions concerning the new Territories, his proposition, as a whole, is entitled to the most respectful and the most grave consideration of all parties.

Rev. JACOB H. BECK, recently of the Theological Seminary at this place, has taken charge of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Mr. FREDERICK WOLZ, of Abbotstown, in this county, killed a hog on Wednesday last, which weighed 661½ pounds when killed and dressed.

## Divorces—Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Monday last, decided that divorces by the Legislature for causes within the jurisdiction of the Courts, in divorce cases, are unconstitutional and null. The effect of this decision will be to invalidate seven-eighths of the divorces granted by the Legislature since 1836.

Among the late Patents issued at Washington, is one to GEO. WALSH, of that city, (formerly of Gettysburg,) for chain and dangle apparatus for opening and closing window shutters.

W. B. McCARTER, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been appointed President Judge of that District, in the room of Judge Patton, whose commission has expired.

NEAL S. BROWN, late Governor of Tennessee, has been selected by the President for Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the room of Mr. Bagby, of Alabama, recalled.

The steamer St. Joseph burst her boiler on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, on Friday week, and TWENTY persons were killed! The steamer then took fire, and burnt to the water's edge, thus rendering her a total loss.

The dead body of a colored man named Robert Frame, was found near Chadd's Ford, in Chester county, last week, and the Coroner's inquest gave a verdict of death from intemperance. He had stolen five gallons of liquor a few days before, and drank until he killed himself!

The amount of coinage of gold, silver and copper at the U. S. Mint and Branches during the past year has been \$11,161,695.52. The amount of California gold deposited for coinage during the year, was \$6,147,519.

The tower of St. James' Cathedral in New Orleans, fell with a tremendous crash on the 26th ult. in the midst of a number of workmen engaged on the spot, and strange to tell, none were severely injured, and but one slightly. The loss is supposed to be about \$12,000.

## A Charge against the State Treasurer.

On the 25th ult. the Speaker of the House of Representatives presented a communication from Morris Longstrech, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the Norris Brothers, complaining of the non-payment by Mr. BALL, State Treasurer, for two locomotives now in use by the State; and of the conduct of the State Treasurer in not paying orders drawn by the Canal Board.

Mr. Beaumont moved a reference of the subject to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers. A long debate sprung up, in which the Whigs only asked a postponement until Monday, but it was refused by a party vote—yeas 37, nays 53. Mr. Snayser, of Adams, then moved an amendment calling upon the State Treasurer to inform the House whether the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth had been withheld by him, and if so, what were his reasons therefor. This amendment was disagreed to, 37 to 43. The original resolution was then adopted; and a select committee was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Beaumont, Wm. A. Smith, Rhey, Reid, and Snayser.

In the Senate, on Monday, on motion of Mr. Sadler, the bill authorizing the sale of a school-house in the town of Hampton, Adams county, was finally passed.

In the House, Mr. Snayser presented two petitions from Adams county, that provision may be made for instruction in the German language in such districts as may desire it.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the election of Judges passed the Senate finally on Monday last, 29 to 3. Those in the negative were Messrs. Darsie, Damm, and King. It was made the special order for Saturday last, in the House of Representatives.

In Senate, on Friday last, Mr. Sadler reported a bill to constitute the town of Hampton, Adams county, a school district.

The project of electing the judges of the several Courts of the State, says the Lancaster Union, is now exciting a good deal of attention, both in the legislative halls and among the people. The probabilities are that the resolutions which provide for submitting the question to the people, in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, will receive the sanction of both Houses of the Legislature at its present session, and we may be required to vote upon it in the course of a short time. In this view, it may not be uninteresting to know what is the practice in regard to the selection of the Judiciary in other States. We learn from a late speech of Gen. Packer in the Senate, that in the States of New York, Mississippi, Kentucky and Wisconsin, the judges are elected by the people; in Vermont, Rhode Island, Virginia, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio and Illinois, they are chosen by the legislature; and in Georgia, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, part are chosen by the people and part by the legislature. In the remaining States they are appointed, as in our State, by the Executive.

A. W. BENEDICT, Esq., of Huntingdon, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Rev. Mr. GURLEY, was elected Chaplain of the H. of R. of the U. States on Friday.

## Fire and Loss of Life at Peoria, Illinois.

A fire broke out yesterday morning week, in the large building, on the corner of Main street and Printers' Alley, in Peoria, occupied by Mr. Herron, druggist, and by Mr. Decker, as the N. York Temperance House, and by the printing offices of the Daily Champion and Weekly Register. Owing to the inflammable materials, the flames spread with great rapidity. An explosion took place in the drug store, which brought the burning building down with a tremendous crash—killing Mr. James Kirkpatrick, the editor of the Peoria Register, and seriously injuring several others. Mr. J. Pickett, the editor of the Champion, who rushed into the building for the purpose of saving his books and papers, was suffocated and perished in the flames. It is supposed that several other persons were burned to death. Nothing was saved from the building. The melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom over the city.

## Indian Butchery.

We mentioned a week or two since, that Mr. Dunn, of the Virginia House of Delegates, had resigned his seat, for the purpose of raising a party, and setting out for the Indian country, to endeavor to rescue his sister, Mrs. White, from the hands of the savages, who had murdered her husband and eight other emigrants on their way to Santa Fe, and carried her and her child into captivity. The party, we learn, soon got on the trail of the Indians; and when they came in sight of the Entwines, the latter exhibited much alarm, and before Maj. Green who commanded the whites, could reach them, they marched her out in front of the camp and ignominiously shot her dead on the spot. They then fled, leaving their encampment, camp equipage, and two Indian children behind. Maj. Green took charge of the dead body of the unfortunate lady. No trace could be found of the child of Mrs. White. This will no doubt meet a severe retaliation upon the Indians.

## Counterfeit Notes.

Counterfeit \$20 notes, purporting to be of the re-issue of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, are in circulation, and calculated to deceive. In the vignette of the genuine bill a column of smoke can be distinctly seen curling over the roofs of the farm buildings. This is not the case in the counterfeit.

Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Lancaster County Bank are also in circulation—well executed.

Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, altered from an original plate, have been put in circulation; also counterfeit quarter dollars.

On Saturday week, Mr. Maxwell, Collector of the Port of New York, discharged 158 officers in his department, thus saving to the Government the sum of \$116,700 per annum.

## Sentences for Murder.

The Governor has sent in a message to the Legislature, calling their attention to several convictions and sentences of murder in several Counties in the Commonwealth. The cases are: Bridget Harman, under sentence in Philadelphia; James Hamilton, (alias Thackeray) in Lancaster; and Andrew Callahan, in Wayne county. In neither case has the Governor issued his warrant for execution, because of certain doubts in his mind as to whether they are guilty of murder in the first degree.

On the 26th, in the Senate, Mr. Mathias reported a bill to give the Governor the power, in certain cases, to commute the punishment of death to that of imprisonment for life.

## Destructive Fires.

Litchfield's extensive Saw-works, in New York city, caught fire on Saturday morning week, and were totally consumed, together with thirty-two horses in the vicinity. The total loss is estimated at \$900,000.

The large and extensive Flouring mill belonging to Brickland & Co. at St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The loss is estimated at \$29,000.

Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, has been elevated to the rank of Marshal of France.

The total number of new brick houses erected in Baltimore during the past year, was 1894; in New York, 1455; in Philadelphia city and Liberties 3909; in Pittsburg, 1000.

## The Way it Works.

The large branches of TEX of the great iron mills at Pittsburg are idle, and taking into consideration all who are directly or indirectly connected with them, at least 1800 operatives are thrown out of employment. An outlay of more than \$18,000 a week is suspended, and both employers and employed are suffering. During the existence of the tariff of '42 the workmen in these mills demanded and received an advance on their wages, which has been continued ever since, until within a few days, when the employers determined to make a reduction corresponding to the old state of affairs as renewed by the Tariff of '46. This the employed have resisted and consequently the mills are idle.

## English Opinions.

The message of President Taylor has been published in England, and has given rise to much comment and speculation. Upon the Tariff recommendation of the President, the editor of the Liverpool Mail remarks:

"If General Taylor shall succeed in carrying out his views, he will be the greatest man that America has yet produced, and the magnificent benefactor of his country. The Americans have coal, iron, timber, and can raise sufficient cotton for the world. They have exhaustless supplies of corn and provisions, cheap and fertile lands, and they have no taxes worth mentioning. Why, then, should they not manufacture for themselves? Why should cotton be brought four thousand miles to England, to be spun and woven in Lancashire, and be carried some three or four thousand miles more to the United States to be consumed? We cannot see any reason for it. It is true that England has had the start in manufactures, but what right has she to expect to be always first in the race? The Americans are not only justified in protecting their own interests, but, as the President says, 'it is the right and duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity.' Sounder policy was never broached—truer words never were uttered.

The barn and corn crib of Mr. Tobias Funk, about a mile from Waynesboro', was entirely consumed by fire on Wednesday night. About 300 bushels of corn, 4 or 5 tons of hay, &c. were consumed with the buildings. It is not known how the fire originated.

On Tuesday night last, a few miles west of Waynesboro', a quarrel took place between David Miller and a man named Spitznagel, as they were returning home, in which the latter received several severe wounds in the chest which it was thought would prove fatal.—There was an old grudge between them, and both were intoxicated at the time.

The Morality of Disunion.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison sent a letter to the Abolition Convention in New York last week, in which he urged that "the time has come to preach disunion, on the highest moral and religious grounds. The constitution of the United States is a 'covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' In the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty, it must be denounced and repudiated by all who reverence God, love Christ, regard humanity, and cherish liberty. It remains to be seen how the people of the North will meet this issue."

The people of the North, says the Philadelphia Ledger, will meet, as they always have done, setting down such sentiments as the ravings of political monomaniacs.

Church Difficulty.—There is a serious difficulty existing in the Fifth Presbyterian church, Pittsburg. It has heretofore belonged to the new school, but on Wednesday last, after great confusion and disorder, decided by a vote of 85 to 34, to go over to the old school of the Ohio Presbytery, the ladies and gentlemen who were communicants all voting. It is said to be a singular fact that a large majority of the voters were ladies.

A Colored D. D.—We learn from the North Star, that the University of Heidelberg has conferred the title of D. D. upon J. W. C. Pennington, a colored clergyman of New York city, formerly of Hartford, Conn. Mr. P. was once a slave.

A Mother and Daughter Consumed by Fire.—We learn from the Grand River (Michigan) Eagle that a fire recently broke out in a building in that village, used as a Catholic church, and occupied as a residence by the Rev. Mr. Vizoisky and the Rev. Mr. Kilroy. The fire originated in the basement story, and spread with such rapidity as to consume the whole of its contents. Mr. Vizoisky and a boy that slept in the building, made their escape by jumping out of the window of the second story. Mrs. Kilroy, the mother of the Rev. Mr. Kilroy, aged about eighty years, and a sister, aged about twenty three years, were buried in the ruins. It is supposed that the young woman might have escaped, had she left her mother to her fate; but in the desperate effort to save her she lost her own life. This is inferred from the fact that both bodies were found together in an opposite corner of the room in which they slept. Their remains, consisting of disjointed fragments, were gathered up as soon as it was possible to rescue them from the ruins.

Singular Freak of Nature.—The fable of Iphis and Ianthe, which forms one of the most striking tales in Ovid's Metamorphoses, was probably true after all. Just such a thing has happened in the State of Massachusetts. A petition was yesterday presented to the Legislature on the part of an individual in the town of Chilmarrk, stating that he has a child fifteen years old which was born a female (apparently) and christened Rebecca, but that recently it has manifested itself to be of the male sex. He therefore petitions that the name of this androgynous offspring may be changed to William. We are informed that this account is perfectly correct, and that the instance presents one of the most curious cases in physiology. Truth is stranger than fiction.—Boston Courier.

An Indefatigable Minister.—In a review of his ministerial labors, made in a sermon preached on the first of January, the Rev. Mr. Machenheimer of Queen Anne's Parish in this county, stated that in the last nineteen years he had preached about fifteen hundred sermons, attended four hundred burials and two hundred marriages, and baptized sixteen hundred children. Mr. M. is still in the vigor of his intellect—may he long be spared to enjoy a life of usefulness. Happiness and usefulness are hand-maidens.—Upper Marlboro', Adm., Gazette.

A Love Case.—A correspondent of the Eastern (Pa.) Argus, says that a young man and lady in Bethlehem township, Lehigh county, had made arrangements to be married on Thursday morning last. The husband in embryo made his appearance on the morning in question, and told his girl that "he believed he would not get married yet—he had changed his mind and concluded to wait awhile longer." The young lady berated him soundly on such improper conduct, until he agreed to call next morning, with horse and carriage, to take her to Allentown, and there have the knot tied. True to his word, he appeared on Friday morning, tied his horse, and entered the house. In reply to the inquiries for his "gal," he was informed that she had cleared out with some other fellow the night before, leaving word that he had footed her once and would not be likely to do it the second time! How the chap felt can be imagined.

An Involuntary Thief.—We noticed a little occurrence a short time ago, says the Berks County Press, which has given cause to considerable merriment, at the expense of a countryman, in Alsace township, near the city line, who lost his leather purse, containing a small amount of money, in notes, in the following singular manner. He was loading wood on his wagon, when he observed a rabbit in the pile, which he caught. Removing a few more sticks, another made its appearance, and in order to secure it, he tied the hind legs of the captured one with the strings of his purse, and in fancied security laid down the rabbit, when it started off at a fleet gallop with purse and money. The countryman pursued it for upwards of six miles, when, getting exhausted and out of breath, he gave up the chase. There is still some force in the old saw, that a hawk in the hand is worth two on the wing.

Departure of the Arctic Discovery Ships.—The sailing of a new Arctic Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, took place from London on the 11th ult. This expedition consists of the Enterprise, Capt. Collinson, and the Investigator, Commander McClure. The best wishes of mankind go with them. They went to Davenport to await final orders.

A grand ball, in aid of the expatriated Hungarians, is to come off in New York on the 21st inst. The arrangements have been made on the most extensive scale. The tickets will be limited to one thousand, at five dollars each, to admit a lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets one dollar.—If the accommodations will permit, a large number of tickets will be issued, which will be put at ten dollars.

Steamboat Disasters during 1849.—The St. Louis papers publish lists of the steamers blown up, sunk, or otherwise destroyed in the West, during the past year. The total number is 112, of which \$8 were totally lost. The estimated pecuniary loss is set down at \$2,000,000, and the loss of life upwards of 200 persons, and perhaps as many were wounded and maimed.